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The Intelligencer

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GENERAL BUTLER has at last yielded to the pressure, and will consent again to the Governorship of Massachusetts. The Cincinnati Times thinks the pressure came from the inside.

SECRETARY SCHURER seems to be at last getting some of the credit to which he is fairly entitled for reform in the management of Indian affairs. The New York Times notes the judicious manner in which he has used his appropriations for the support of the Indians, and for the close scrutiny and care which have resulted in preventing frauds heretofore practised by Indian contractors.

DURING the month of June 15,929 immigrants arrived in New York, against 12,331 in June, 1878. During the twelve months ending June 30, 1879, the number of immigrants arriving at New York was 99,224, citizens of the United States returning from Europe, 36,458; sojourners, 6,249; against 72,163 immigrants, 25,000 returning citizens and 5,193 sojourners for the preceding twelve months.

MR. J. BURNES WALKER, who has succeeded in establishing his bright and handsome magazine weekly, the Sunday Republic on a paying basis, has sold his interest in that publication to Mr. H. J. Ramsell, the well known Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, Philadelphia Times and other prominent papers. Mr. Walker, who has shown fine abilities and much enterprise, proposes, the Washington Star says, to engage in business in Colorado.

THE depression in the provision trade in consequence of the Memphis yellow fever blockade is by no means an artificial one, brought about by speculative devices. Large quantities of hog products now on hand, which would otherwise have found their way to the South, will have to be carried over into the new season, there being at present no other outlet for the surplus. The Chicago Commercial Report estimates the loss to the trade thus far from this cause at not less than \$1,500,000.

A GOOD many manufacturers have been obliged to resort to decided measures to prevent the competition of jobbers from breaking down the prices of their products. We notice that one of the largest shawl manufacturers has issued a circular announcing an adherence to list prices and a discount to those only, who, at the end of the season, show they have maintained prices. Many of the manufacturers of hardware and grocery supplies have taken similar steps, some requiring a sworn obligation before placing their goods.

THE Wool Growers' Bulletin, of Steubenville, takes a rosy view of the situation. It believes that all the present wool clip will be needed before that of 1880 comes into the market, and that for this reason, XX home wool will hold up to 40 cents per pound, which is understood similar wool can be imported.

THERE are two things which may weaken the market. If manufacturers were to dispose of their goods at satisfactory prices they will be very numerous about laying in stock. This, with a market constantly supplied with wool thrown on at weak-kneed holders, who get scared, or have notes in bank to meet. We should remember this latter to always be an element in the market every season, but it is likely to be intensified, as it were, the present season, not from any lack of money, but from the terrible experiences of the past two years. So that nearly all would seem to depend upon the ability of manufacturers to sell their goods at satisfactory prices.

SENATOR MATT. H. CARPENTER, in his letter to the Republicans of Wisconsin, said: "The last session of Congress informed the people of what may be expected from the success of the Democrats. Knowing that they had to deal with a Republican Executive, they sought to conceal their purposes in cunningly-devised, ambiguous phrases. But enough appeared to show clearly, (1) that they were determined to render ineffectual all the laws of the United States intended to secure honest national elections; (2) that the day of election should be the jubilee of fraud, violence and disorder, and that the President, whose duty it is to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed,' using for that purpose, when necessary, the military force should on that day be powerless to perform that duty. Election day, of all days, and the place of polling should be free from any kind of disturbance. But under the recent Democratic legislation that day is expected, and it is ordained that on that day and at that place the President shall be without the means to comply with his constitutional obligations, though riot may be leveling the walls of a city."

SAM CARV, who used to make Republican, Democratic, Greenback and Temperance speeches in this State, is admitted to be a glitzy and amusing speaker, but the public fail to recognize the statesman in some of his recent utterances. A man who thinks that 4 hours' work a day is all that this country ought to require of its citizens; that we need more money in circulation in this country than in England, because distances from point to point are greater; who imagines that the prosperity of France is due to unlimited paper money issued after the German war; and who believes that no man "not a fool" is at present borrowing money to go into business with in this country, is not deserving of much attention on the score of sense and knowledge. But these wild ideas, addressed to an audience of working men, in the course of a speech exposing the wrongs of this class, and containing appeals to the most dangerous passions, are by no means as harmless as the standing of their advocate would otherwise make them. "The gist of Mr. Carv's speech seems to be, that the laboring class are oppressed for the benefit of the

rich, and that the way to right themselves is to elect men to Congress who will vote unlimited greenbacks, "based" on the credit of the Government. Just so far as such a measure is adopted the working-men would suffer first, suffer most, and for the longest time. They are even now paying the penalty, from which other classes have in a measure escaped or recovered, of a considerable experiment with the Carv scheme.

STEALING A RIDE.
And the Results of the Same.
GRAFTON, W. VA., July 27.
Special to the Intelligencer.

The Chicago express west, this morning, picked up a young man named Mike Jarvey on Seventeen Mile Grade, about sixty miles east of this place, with his right leg cut off below the knee. He was brought to Grafton and his leg amputated by Dr. Vankirk and Grant. His parents live in Urbana, Ohio. He was stealing his way to Baltimore on a freight train, and was sitting on a bumper when he went to sleep and fell off, with the above result. He has a sister living in Baltimore.

FOREIGN NEWS.
ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 27.—The Daily News this morning announces that in consequence of domestic arrangements Mr. Welsh, Minister of the United States, has resigned, and will sail for home about the 20th of August.

LONDON, July 27.—The report of the Anglo-American Cable Company says the policy to be pursued in view of the French cable is constantly occupying the attention of the directors. It has been determined to lay a new cable next year to facilitate the transmission of the increase in the number of messages which may be expected from a lower tariff. The shore ends of the cables laid in 1865-66 will be available for this purpose, and the deep sea section will consist of a new cable of the latest improved type.

PARIS, July 26.—The manager of the L'Estimoteur (newspaper) has been sentenced to four months imprisonment and to pay a fine of 4,000 francs, for publishing false news, and for causing a panic.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—The Minister of the Interior reports 3,501 fires during the year, causing a damage of 1,000,000 roubles. Five hundred and eighty fires were incendiary. Further particulars of the fire at Nijni Novgorod, the 10th of this month, state that while the fire was raging fourteen explosions occurred in the barracks, killing and injuring forty persons. The theatre in the Kremlin, Moscow, was burned by nihilists.

BERLIN, July 26.—The career of the International Bank of Hamburg, which has decided on voluntary liquidation, has been one of unbroken misfortune since the financial crash which followed the Franco-German war. Its capital (\$200,000) has been expended in railways, banking and land schemes, long since collapsed.

SIMLA, July 27.—Major Cavagnari and members of the British Mission arrived at Kabul on the 24th, and were received with brilliant military honors and salutes. The demoralized of the populace was respectful. Yakob Khan replied in very friendly terms to a speech made by Cavagnari on presenting his credentials.

THE Cortes at Madrid has been prorogued.

Wm. Fish Raymond, the New York forger, has been arrested in London.

There are disturbances in Albania between Musulmen and Fundanis.

The Empress of Austria and Germany are expected to meet at Gastein next month.

The King of Spain is expected at Vienna in August to ask the hand of the Archduchess Marie.

Advices from Valparaiso reported that reinforcements have been sent to the Chilean army, on the Peruvian frontier.

The French Commission has unanimously decided to reject the proposal for the demolition of the ruins of the Tuilleries.

Depretis and Cairoli have failed in their efforts to form a new Cabinet, and the Italian political situation remains strained and embarrassed.

The English engineers on a strike have received offers from numerous branches of the trade union movement.

A dispatch from Brussels announces that the Court of Appeals has acquitted Philippert, the Belgian speculator, who was accused of irregular transactions upon the Bourse.

Export and Import Statistics.
WASHINGTON, July 26.—The following table shows the value of exports of domestic merchandise for the years 1878 and 1879:

Value of exports of domestic merchandise during the fiscal year 1878.	1880,709,268
In 1879.	899,324,991
Value of exports of foreign merchandise during the fiscal year 1878.	14,186,448
In 1879.	14,086,742
Value of imports of merchandise during the fiscal year 1878.	477,021,523
In 1879.	419,792,141
Total value of exports of merchandise for the fiscal year 1878.	824,895,816
In 1879.	914,111,733
Total value of imports of merchandise for the fiscal year 1878.	477,021,523
In 1879.	419,792,141
As against an excess of exports over imports during the fiscal year 1878.	347,874,293
In 1879.	494,319,592
Exports of gold and silver bullion.	3,205,000
In 1879.	3,918,811

Ewing's Boom Regarded as a Failure.
ZANESVILLE, July 26.—The effect of General Ewing's harangue, held last night, is most gratifying to the Republicans, as it made several votes for Foster. I have heard of three Germans, all prominent men, who, after listening to Ewing, turned away in utter astonishment at his financial heresies, and publicly declared that they would vote for Foster. The speech did not strengthen the cause here at all.

Ewing left this morning on the 7:30 train, going to the depot alone, which fact shows he made no very strong attachments here.

"A POSITIVE benefit to young children and infants" is the popular verdict for Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Yellow Jack Increasing the Death Rate at Memphis.

Fourteen New Cases and Nine Deaths Yesterday.

Camp for the Poor of the City to be Established To-Day.

Terrible Rain Storms in Pennsylvania.

Property Destroyed and Crops Swept Away.

Sherman's Successful Boom for Honest Money in Maine.

The Effect of Falling Asleep on the Bumper of a Freight Train.

STILL DEALING DEATH.

No Change in the Situation at Memphis—A Committee of Safety Organized—Imported Cases at St. Louis—What the Government Will Do—Six Yellow Fever Patients in the Hospital at New York.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—Thirteen cases in all were reported to the Board of Health to-day. One additional death occurred this afternoon—Joe Adams, at 73 Clay street.

It was thought the Board of Health this afternoon would declare the fever epidemic, but after a careful revision of the reports from all the undertakers, the result showed out of 71 deaths reported for the week, but 34 died of yellow fever.

The city authorities have corrected all arrangements, and will establish camps early next week.

The Executive Committee have issued the following address to all citizens of Memphis, absent as well as present:

"The undersigned beg leave to inform you that they have been appointed an Executive Committee from the General Committee of Safety, to co-operate with the authorities in this taxing district in the maintenance of order and the protection of life and property during the prevalence of the yellow fever. Warned by past experiences of evil developed in all communities by public excitement and suffering, we are resolved to concert such measures as may meet the emergencies and give all needed help to the taxing district government."

In carrying out these purposes, we call upon our fellow citizens for moral and material support. We propose, as far as possible, all contributions be sent to President Porter, so that by unifying our efforts the greatest good may be done to the greatest number with the least waste of means.

"We call upon Memphians to unite in shouldering the heavy burden once more laid upon us; we implore one and all to protect the good name of the city from the stigma of being a community of beggars on the world at large, sitting idly down and expecting others to take care of our interests and feed our poor. Let the good men of Memphis do their whole duty now, and with economy, honesty, and thorough system in our management, we hope earnestly not to be compelled to ask charity of the world. Let it be understood that all moneys or supplies sent to us will be used for these purposes: Feeding the sick, aged and helpless; caring carefully selected for health, giving employment to able-bodied men thrown out of work by the fever, in guarding property, public and private, and in such public works as will promote the health and business of our city when the fever abates."

"We shall keep a careful record of all the receipts and disbursements, publishing the same in such form as will be a sufficient guarantee to all contributors that their donations have been properly and economically applied."

D. T. PORTER, Chairman.
J. A. JOHNSON, J. W. THACKER,
J. A. P. PETERSON, J. W. THACKER,
A. S. LIVERMORE, W. E. BOGGS.

On and after August 1, trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad west of Clarksville, Tenn., will be discontinued.

A telegram from Huntsville, Ala., says that the Western Associated Press, says Captain Grant, Superintendent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was compelled to discontinue the trains west of Memphis, thirty-nine miles from Memphis.

This line will interfere with the mail, as an engine will carry them daily. Nothing but mails will be allowed on the engine.

The Government promises that such relief as may be needed for the fugitives of George J. Widrig died to-night at ten o'clock.

Fourteen New Cases and Nine Deaths Yesterday.
MEMPHIS, July 27.—Fourteen new cases were reported to the Board of Health to-day. Among the most prominent are Miles Owen, Brooks Wilson, and James Meath. Nine deaths from yellow fever have occurred since last evening, as follows: C. M. Wiedrig, Eva Wiedrig, Henry Partheis, Louis H. Wehrn, Mrs. W. H. Hammerle, Mrs. James Ashbrook, Ed. Kearney, Mary Burns and Chas. Philmont.

A meeting of the Howard Association held this afternoon it was unanimously resolved that the Association needs no assistance at present from physicians and nurses from abroad. With hearty thanks to the many who have already rendered their services, the Association will be gratefully remembered, we would add that under no circumstances will the services of unaccredited persons be hereafter accepted. Two colored military companies went to Memphis on the bluff under orders of Col. John F. Cameron, of the Governor's staff. The Police and Fire Departments have been strengthened, and the authorities do not now anticipate any trouble. The camps for the colonization of the poor people will positively be established to-morrow.

The wife and two daughters of Dr. Thos. S. Caston, formerly of New York, were stricken down with fever this afternoon.

St. Louis.
ST. LOUIS, July 26.—The physicians and officials of the Board of Health continue unremitting in their zeal for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city. At quarantine there are two cases of yellow fever, two children, Nellie and Lizzie Brandy, both very sick.

Commissioner Rausch, of Illinois, and Health Commissioner Francis have resolved to ask the National Government to send two vessels to this port, to be stationed in the river near quarantine. These boats are to be manned by Federal sailors, and the passengers who may come from Memphis will be quarantined for ten days.

A telegram was sent to quarantine to-day to not allow the steamer Harb Cash to come to the city, and the Mayor refuses to send a boat down for the passengers.

Health Commissioners Rausch and Francis have been in consultation here to-day, trying to arrange for the disposal

of Memphis refugees, it being the feeling of both that it will not be safe to let any more of these people scatter through the city or through Illinois towns in this vicinity. The proposition most favored, since the Governor has refused to provide tents and rations for a camp, is to charter a steamboat and maintain a floating quarantine for Memphis refugees who come up the river after this date. Health Commissioner Francis reports that of the half a dozen sick at quarantine only one case is regarded as suspicious or likely to develop into yellow fever. The boats which brought up Memphis refugees from the river remain at quarantine, and the Mayor refuses positively to allow them to come up to the city.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—Dr. Rutherford, of the Texas State Health, telegraphed to the officials here that medical officers are sent from Texas to Cairo, St. Louis and Hannibal, who will examine all persons going to that State by rail and give them certificates of health if found to be well or not recently from fever districts.

The Government and Quarantine.
WASHINGTON, July 26.—Many inquiries having been made of late of Acting Secretary of the Treasury Hawley, in reference to the power and duty of the Treasury in matters connected with quarantine, a copy of the following letter is furnished to the press, and expresses the views of the Treasury Department upon the subject embraced.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1879.
Hon. W. H. Everts, Secretary of State.
Sir—Careful consideration has been given to your note of July 25, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which you state that the Mexican Minister and British Minister have each called your attention to the recent proclamation of Governor Nichols, Louisiana, establishing a quarantine affecting most extensive commerce, and apparently effecting the most sweeping prohibition of the sale of any goods you inclose a copy of said proclamation. I am compelled to the conclusion that the right of States to establish quarantine and health laws has always been fully recognized by Congress, and that customs officers of the United States are made subordinate to State authority in such matters. Indeed, Section 4,792 of the Revised Statutes expressly provides for quarantine and other restraints established by the health laws of any State.

The several revenue cutters and within representing any vessels arriving in or bound to any port or district thereof, should be duly observed by the officers of the United States, by the masters and crews of the several revenue cutters, and by the military officer commanding in any port or station upon the seacoast, and all such officers of the United States shall faithfully aid in the execution of the quarantine laws of any State.

The Board of Health of New Orleans has been directed from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury. I transmit herewith a copy of the letter from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, containing references to the authorities upon this point. Although it would seem that Congress by its recent legislation has assumed power with reference to establishing quarantine laws, it is not to be forgotten that the power has not been conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury to interfere with State regulations, which are established under the authority of Congress.

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New York.
NEW YORK, July 26.—Robert R. Hind, mate of the steamer Alwinck (arrived yesterday from Havana), was taken to-day to the yellow fever hospital at quarantine, where there are now six other patients.

The Board of Health declare there is no yellow fever in the city, and that the death of Mrs. Brennan, in Harlem, need cause no alarm. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of any contagious disease.

The mortality in the city has been 600 deaths in this city this year, against 630 last year. The decrease is due to a favorable change of weather.

Some excitement was caused in Brooklyn by the arrival of two persons from Memphis. They were found to be in good health, but will be closely watched by the authorities.

Huntsville.
HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 26.—Mrs. Loop, a Memphis refugee, has the yellow fever and will die before morning. She reached here on Monday, and was taken sick that night. No excitement prevails, and no fear is felt that the disease is spreading. The city is in an excellent sanitary condition.

New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—The Citizens' Association begin disinfecting the city en masse on Monday. No fever to date.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PORT.
Harrisburg, July 26.—The Town of Petrolia Nearly Submerged—Immense Damage to Crops and Property at Once.

PETROLIA, Pa., July 26.—This section of the country was visited by one of the heaviest freshets ever known. About 10 o'clock this morning the rain began falling. Heaven's flood-gates opened wide, and the black and angry clouds tossed and trembled in the clamorous heavens, surging to and fro as if engaged in mortal combat, and seemingly giving vent to their anger in mighty torrents of water. Bear Creek seemed to be a miniature ocean. The waters being restrained the valley was completely inundated, sweeping away houses, derricks and fences, destroying gardens, and playing sad havoc with everything in its pathway. Devastation and property in Karna City to the amount of \$5,000, and endangering many lives.

It rushed on its course of destruction to Petrolia. Bear Creek runs immediately under the city, and the water rose to the north side of Main street, consisting of large buildings. When the rising waters struck the piles on which they were constructed they rapidly floated across the street, and the buildings along the railroad from the railroad up to the Central Hotel.

The buildings on the east side of Railroad street, commencing at the Sink House, were all swept away.

The Oil Exchange was considerably damaged. The postoffice was thoroughly drenched, receiving no particular damage. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The floating merchants are the principal losers: About twenty-five business houses on Railroad street were completely destroyed, while on Main street the contents of the Central Hotel, Lot's billiard room, Pettigrew's drug store, Mark's dry goods store were badly damaged. Below the Central Hotel, Foster's drug store, Barthold's clothing store, Levine's cigar store, Botner's jewelry and cigar store were completely destroyed, the owners not being able to save their property.

The postoffice building and news room were slightly damaged. Little's jewelry store, Lamotte & Dewey's boot and shoe store, Benedict's dry goods store, Oil Exchange, Standard Oil Company's office, Taylor & Co.'s office and all the offices in the rear of the Oil Exchange were badly damaged. Ireland's large machine shop were badly damaged.

The large Coliseum was completely destroyed. A walking match was being on at the time of the flood, and the contestants and spectators barely escaped.

Mothers, with babies in their arms and half-grown children clinging to their skirts, were seen on porch tops, their pale and haggard faces plainly telling their deadly agonies. Men were seen combing bravely for life in the muddy torrents.

The Parker and Karna City and Butler Railroads suffered a loss of ten thousand dollars, all their treasures being damaged and the tracks torn up for miles. They expect to have trains running in two or three days at the latest.

A great many are destitute of homes. Men, women and children are rushing through the streets, filling the air with their mournful and piteous wails. The majority of them have lost all of this year's goods. Immense stores will be taken to relieve the sufferers.

Our once brilliant town is a pitiful object to look upon. Main street presents a muddy chaos of sediment and debris. Our once happy and prosperous merchants

look upon the ruins of their thrift and enterprise with a dejected and melancholy gaze.

Deaths of value too numerous to mention were enacted by men in their noble efforts to save life. The excitement is subsiding, and by to-morrow a correct report of losses can be ascertained.

DAMAGE TO CROPS.
PARKER, Pa., July 26.—A terrific storm, accompanied by the heaviest fall of rain known for a long time, occurred here at night. Not much damage was done at this point beyond the washing away of fences, out-houses, crops, &c.

Great damage is reported to the railroad between here and Karna City.

RAILWAY DAMAGED.
WATKINS, Pa., July 26.—The heavy storm of this morning did great damage along the line of the Erie and Pittsburgh road. At Clinton there is a large wash-out which will take several hours to repair. The trains this evening were about eight hours late.

BRIDGES CARRIED AWAY.
MILLERSBURG, Pa., July 26.—This place was visited by a terrific storm to-day at noon. Great damage was done to property and crops. Karna City and Petrolia are reported partly washed away. Nearly all the bridges on the P. & K. B. R. K. have been washed away or damaged. It will take ten days to repair the damages.

An unoccupied house in the lower part of town, and a barn on the Moore farm, were struck by lightning. The Redd brothers and a boy in the barn escaped unhurt.

No loss of life has been reported so far.

MINO VALLEY FLOODED.
MONONGAHELY CITY, Pa., July 26.—A heavy flood of rain at noon washed out the new wing wall at Black Diamond, on the P. & K. B. R. Railway extension, flooded Mingo Valley, and destroyed the bridge at the mouth of Mingo and destroyed the cross mails to Monongahela City. It also swept the corn fields bare from Valley into Mingo flats.

Also near Scott, of this city, went down to see his large corn field, and asked where it was. A boy told him he saw it floating across the river, and it could be found over in Allegheny county. No great damage was done, except by washes and displacement of crops.

The P. & V. C. trains are temporarily delayed by a heavy wash at Coal Bluff, but by Sunday morning they will be all right. Late advices from Peter's Creek say that the heaviest flood ever known there. All the wheat and oats were flooded into the Monongahela.

Two miles of the Pittsburgh Southern Railroad is badly damaged, and a pile of logs and debris on the Allegheny shore opposite the mouth of Mingo and Peter's Creek, show the tremendous force of the flood.

DESTRUCTION COMPLETE.
IRWIN, Pa., July 26.—The heavy rains which have been falling at this point during the last few days, have done more damage here than anywhere else. As never before occurred in this section. At this writing it is impossible to ascertain the whole amount of damage, but it is exceedingly large.

At 12 o'clock, Tinker Run, on the west side of Irwin, was transformed into a mighty river, which swept everything before it. The damage done to the Sewickly Railroad is immense. The track is swept away in several places and many of the culverts are gone. It will take weeks to repair the road sufficiently to run trains.

Fulton's planing mill, Cunningham & Overy's foundry, and several dwelling houses on the low land, on the west side of Irwin, were all swept away. The damage sustained by the former is about \$4,000, over 100,000 feet of lumber and 150,000 shingles being swept away. The damage to the foundry and contents is about \$500.

One man living in a small dwelling house near the planing mill barely escaped from the house with his lives. The fences and outbuildings were swept away from all the residences on the west side.

It was reported from near the Youghiogheny shaft, he had been carried about half a mile. The excitement here is intense.

YOGHOIOGHENY RAGING.
LEWIS, Pa., July 26.—A very heavy rain occurred here to-day at 12 o'clock, causing a flood in Timber Run. The Youghiogheny River is rising rapidly, and in several places along the line. In one place the water gathered so strong as to break the steel rails. At the mouth of the run it washed away about 100,000 feet of lumber, and a few houses were destroyed. One-third of which can be recovered. Along Brush Creek it washed away the country road at the planing mill, and it looked for awhile as though the planing mill would go. Further up Timber Run it washed away fences and flooded the fields. No lives were lost.

There were about seven inches of water fell during the night. A large space of country drains into Timber Run, which is not very deep.

GRANDESUNTS, Pa., July 26.—The hardest rain-storm known in this section of country for many years fell to-day, but there was no special damage done so far as heard from at present.

RAISING THE RIVER AT PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, July 26.—The river is rising rapidly at midnight, with a foot, inches in the channel. At Greensboro it is coming up at the rate of twenty inches an hour. All the indications favor high water and an immense run of coal.

One life is reported lost at the Youghiogheny, but as we have no telegraphic communication it is impossible to give particulars. Rumors are thick of loss of life and property up the Youghiogheny.

RAILWAY BRIDGES DESTROYED.
ALLIANCE, O., July 26.—One of the heaviest rain storms ever known on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway prevailed this morning. It was of about two hours' duration, commencing about 10 A. M. Its greatest fury was between Columbus and Rochester.

Three railroad bridges were washed out, but the firm stone ballast of the road protected the track so that the trains were delayed but a few hours, and they are all moving in good shape to-night.

Small streams suddenly overflowed their banks in all directions, the flood carrying away out-houses and fences, and inflicting great damage to crops in many localities.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.
MILWAUKEE, July 27.—This morning a man named Henry Hartman attempted to murder his wife and then suicide. He had just been released from the House of Correction, where he has been six months in default of bonds to keep the peace with his wife. On finding her place of residence he went there, armed with a pistol, and fired several shots at her. She was severely injured, and he then attempted to shoot himself. He was taken to the hospital, and the would-be murderer was removed to the Passavant Hospital.

Railroad Disaster.
MONROEVILLE, O., July 27.—Passenger train No. 8, which left Chicago Junction at 9:45 P. M. July 26, jumped the track at Havana, nine miles south of here, drenching the engine, baggage, mail and express cars and three coaches, instantly killing the engineer James Bogue, and the fireman named Reed. None of the passengers were hurt. A tramp stealing a ride between the engine and baggage car was slightly hurt.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

ALONG THE R. & O. R. R.
Fairmont and Tunnelton Notes.
FAIRMONT, July 26, 1879.
Editors Intelligencer.

After spending nearly an entire week in Fairmont I am prepared to give some account of the town and its surroundings. We often hear this place spoken of as the little city on the hill, and it surely deserves the appellation. It is high, dry and healthy, and a more clever set of people it has never been my lot to mingle with. The town is somewhat scattered, but all around it from two to three miles in the country are beautiful farm houses, making the scenery, as viewed from some of the high knobs which abound here, most delightful. It has been my pleasure, in company with Prof. W. S. Fleming, to take a ride through the surrounding country, and the ride was a most delightful one. There are five churches in Fairmont, viz: Methodist Episcopal, with Rev. L. L. Stewart as pastor; Methodist, Rev. Westfall; Episcopal, Rev. Gibbons, Presbyterian, Rev. Jamison, and Catholic.

The public schools are in a most flourishing condition under the control of Prof. T. C. Miller, while the Normal School is about to enter upon a new existence, that of self-existence, under the supervision of Mr. L. Dickey. The friends of the school are very sanguine, and we only hope that their fondest hopes may be fully realized.

The legal profession is well represented at this place. There are already two judges here, and the people the confident there will be another if the County Court bill becomes a law. Judge Hammond is at home spending the heated term. Judge Fleming is at present attending to business in Calumet county. The remainder of the law firm are Fountain Smith, J. W. McCoy, Jas. Morrow, Jr., A. S. Hayden, U. N. Arnett, Jr., Lindsay B. Hammond, James A. Haggerty and T. H. B. Stagers, and they are all, as far as I know, perfect gentlemen, and some of them rank among the leading lawyers of the State.

It has been my pleasure to make the acquaintance of quite a number of the citizens of the place, all of whom are very respectable and well-to-do. There is a great deal of their town and especially their schools. The schools of Fairmont are good, because the people of the town sustain them by word and deed when necessary. The school is a striking example of good, and hence the educational institutions of the place are among the best in our State. Why is it, Mr. Editor, that so many of our citizens think our schools of no importance? Our Institute closed to-day at 10 o'clock, and I have been informed we had fifteen teachers enrolled